

Farmers' Gazette,

AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VII.

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1842.

NUMBER 49.

By M. MACLEAN.

TERMS:—Published weekly at three dollars a year; with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum.

Two new subscribers may take the paper at five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty.

Four subscribers, not receiving their papers in town, may pay a year's subscription with the dollars, in advance.

A year's subscription always due in advance. Papers not discontinued to solvent subscribers in arrears.

Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents each subsequent time. For insertions at intervals of two weeks 75 cents after the first, and a dollar if the intervals are longer. Payment due in advance for advertisements. When the number of insertions is not marked on the copy, the advertisement will be inserted, and charged till ordered out.

The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL LETTER FROM GEN. WASHINGTON.

We are indebted to the kindness of an old friend for the following valuable document; valuable not only because of the revered source from which it emanates, but because it affords many excellent lessons from an able and practical farmer; it is too strongly characteristic of the American hero. We see here the exercise in private life of that attention to detail, that inflexible devotion to order and discipline, which so eminently mark the public character of Washington. No one can read this letter without seeing at once that the writer was an industrious, sound, practical farmer. He, whose indomitable energy had given freedom to a world, did not esteem the most minute details of agriculture unworthy his attention.

It will probably surprise the reader to find Gen. Washington insisting upon the use of harrows and cultivators in the cultivation of his corn; this we have been accustomed to plume ourselves upon as a much more modern invention.

This letter, directed to his overseers, is taken from the manuscript copy in Washington's own hand writing, and, as we are informed, now appears in print for the first time.

Philadelphia, 14th July, 1793.

Gentlemen,—It being indispensably necessary that I should have some person at Mount Vernon through whom I can communicate my orders;—who will see that these orders are executed; or, if not obeyed, who will inform me why they are not;—who will receive the weekly reports and transmit them; receive money and pay it; and in general to do those things which do not appertain to any individual overseer—I have sent my nephew, Mr. Howell Lewis, (who lives with me here) to attend to them until I can provide a manager of established reputation in these matters. You will therefore pay due regard to such directions as you may receive from him, considering them as coming immediately from myself. But that you also may have a general knowledge of what I expect from you, I shall convey the following view (which I have of the business committed to your charge) as it appears to me, and direct you to govern yourself by it: as I am persuaded nothing inconsistent therewith will be ordered by Mr. Lewis, without authority from me to depart from it.

1st. Although it is almost needless to remark that the corn ground at the farm you overlook ought to be kept perfectly clean and well ploughed—yet, because not only the goodness of that crop depends upon such management, but also the wheat crop which is to succeed it, I cannot forbear arguing the propriety and necessity of the measure in very strong terms.

2d. The wheat is to be got into the barns or into stacks as soon as it can be done with any sort of convenience, that it may not (especially the bearded wheat, which is subject to injury by wet weather,) sustain loss in shocks—and because the shattered grain in the fields may be beneficial to the stock; but no hogs are to be put on stubble fields in which grass seeds were sown last fall, winter or spring; other stock, however, may be turned on them, as it is rooting that would be prejudicial.

3d. The whole swamp from the road from Manley's bridge up to the lane leading to the new barn, is to be got into the best and most complete order for sowing grass seeds in August—or, at the farthest, by the middle of September. The lowest and wettest part thereof is to be sown with timothy seed alone. All the other parts of it are to be sown with timothy and clover seeds mixed. The swamp on the other side of the aforesaid lane (now in corn and oats) is to be kept in the best possible order, that the part not already sown with grass-seeds, may receive them either this autumn (as soon as the corn can be taken off with safety) or in the spring, as circumstances shall dictate.

No exertion or pains are to be spared at Dague-run to get the swamp from Manley's bridge up to the meadow above, and the two enclosures in the mill swamp, in the highest order for grass, to be sown in the time and manner above mentioned. But that no more may be attempted than can be executed well, proceed in the following order with them accordingly as the weather may happen to be, for this must be consulted, as dry weather will answer to work in the low parts best, whilst the higher grounds may be worked at any time.

1st. Begin with the swamp from Manley's bridge upwards, and get all that is not already in grass well prepared for it, and indeed sown. 2d. That part of the lower meadow on the mill run, which lies between the old bed of it and the race, and within the fences. 3d. After this is done, take that part in the enclosure above (which was in corn last year) lying between the ditch and fence of No. 1, up and down to cross fences. 4th. Then go over the ditch and prepare slip after slip as the ditch runs from the one cross fence to the other, and continue to do this as long as the season will be good, or the seed can be sown with propriety and safety.

I conceive that the only way to get these grounds in good order and with expedition, is to give them one good ploughing and then to tear

them to pieces with heavy harrows. Whether it be necessary to cut down and take off the weeds previous to these workings can be decided better by experiments on the spot than by reasoning on it at a distance. My desire is that the ground shall be made perfectly clean, and laid down smooth; without which meadows will always be foul—much grass left in them, and many scythes broken in cutting what is taken off.

4th. The buckwheat which has been sown for manure ought to be ploughed in the moment a sufficiency of seed is ripe to stock the ground a second time; otherwise, so far from its answering the purpose of manure, it will become an exhauster. For this reason, if the ploughs belonging to the farm are unable to turn it in time, those of Muddy hole, Dague run and Union farm, must combine to do it, the work to be repaid by the farm which receives the benefit, as soon as the work is accomplished thereat.

5th. Where clover and timothy seeds are mixed and sown together allow five pints of the first, and three of the latter to the acre; and where timothy only is sown, allow four quarts to the acre. Let the seed be measured in the proportions here allotted and put into a half bushel, and the half bushel filled with sand or dry earth, and extremely well mixed together in your own presence or by yourself, which will answer two good purposes, viz: 1st, to prevent theft, for seeds thus mixed, would not sell—and 2dly, the seedman being accustomed to sow a bushel of wheat to the acre would be at no loss to cast a bushel of this or anything else, regularly on that quantity of ground.

6th. It is expected you will begin to sow wheat early in August, and in ground perfectly clean and well ploughed. I would have, and do accordingly, direct that not less than five pecks of seed be sown on each acre. The plan of the farm over which you look is given to Mr. Lewis, from which the contents of each field may be known. And it is my express direction that every watch, and the best attention may be given, to see that this quantity actually is put in; for I have strong suspicions (but this ought not to be hinted to them) that the seedsmen help themselves to a pretty large toll.

7th. As soon as you have done sowing, and even before, if it can be done conveniently, you are to get heartily about threshing or treading out the wheat; and as fast as it is got out, to have it delivered at the mill or elsewhere, according to directions. The longer this business is delayed, the more waste and embezzlement will there be of the crop. The wheat is to be well cleaned; the chaff and light wheat are to be properly taken care of for the horses or other stock—and the straw stacked and secured as it ought to be against weather and other injuries; and until the whole be delivered it will require your constant and close attention.

8th. The oats at the farm you overlook, are, I presume, all cut; in that case, let all the scythes, and cradles, and rakes which you have received, be delivered over to the mansion house; or if you choose to keep them against next harvest, you must be responsible for them yourself.

9th. The presumption also is, that the flax is, ere this, pulled; let it be well secured, and at a proper season stripped of its seed and spread to rot. During this operation let it be often turned and examined, that it be not overdone, or receive injury in any other respect by lying out too long.

10th. Get the cleanest and best wheat for seed, and that which is freest from onions. I would have about one third of my whole crop sown with the common wheat; one third with the white; and the other third with the yellow bearded wheat. The overseers (with Davy, as he knows the state of his own farm and the quality of the wheat which grows upon it) may meet and decide among themselves whether it would be best to have some of each of these sorts on every farm; or, in order more effectually to prevent mixture, to have one sort only on a farm. In the latter case, the cutting of that which ripens first, and so on, must be accomplished by the force of all the farms, instead of each doing its own work. If the seed on one farm was to be sown on another, especially if seed which grew on a light soil was to be sown on a stiff one; and that which grew on a stiff one sown on light ground, advantages would unquestionably result from it.

11th. The potatoes at the mansion house must be worked by the ploughs from Union farm, and when this is required, it would be best, I conceive, to accomplish the work in a day.

12th. It is expected that the fences will be made secure, and no damage permitted within them by creatures of any kind or belonging to any body—mine any more than others.

13th. The greatest attention is to be paid to the stocks of all kinds on the farms; and the most that can be made of their manure and litter.—They are to be counted regularly, that no false reports may be made; and missing ones, if any, hunted for until found, or the manner of their going can be accounted for satisfactorily.

14th. A weekly report, as usual, is to be handed to Mr. Lewis. In this report, that I may know better how the work goes on, mention when you begin to plough, hoe, or otherwise work in a field, and when that field is finished. The increase, decrease and changes are to be noted as heretofore—and let me ask—

15th. Why are the corn harrows thrown aside, or so little used that I rarely of late ever see or hear of their being at work? I have been run to very considerable expense in providing these and other implements for my farms; and to my great mortification and injury, find, generally speaking, that wherever they were last used there they remain, if not stolen, till required again; by which means they, as well the carts, receive so much injury from the wet weather and the heat of the sun as to be unfit for use: to repair or supply the place of which with new ones, my carpenters (who ought to be otherwise employed) are continually occupied in these jobs. Harrows, after the ground is well broken, would certainly weed and keep the corn clean with more ease than ploughs. I hope, therefore, they will be used. And it is my express order that the greatest care be taken of the tools of every kind, carts and plantation implements, in fu-

ture—for I can no longer submit to the losses I am continually sustaining by neglect.

16th. There is nothing I more ardently desire, nor indeed is there any more essential to my permanent interest, than of raising of live fences on proper ditches or banks; yet nothing has ever been, in a general way, more shamefully neglected or mismanaged; for instead of preparing the ground properly for the reception of the seed, and weeding and keeping the plants clean after they come up—the seeds are hardly scratched into the ground and are suffered to be smothered by the weeds and grass if they do come up; by which means the expense I have been at in purchasing and sending the seeds (generally from Philadelphia) together with the labor, such as it is, that has been incurred, is not only lost, but (and which is of infinite more importance to me) season after season passes away and I am as far from the accomplishment of my object as ever. I mention the matter thus fully to show how anxious I am that all these seeds which have been sown or planted on the banks of the ditches should be properly attended to; and the deficient spots made good if you have or can obtain the means for doing it.

17th. There is one thing I must caution you against (without knowing whether there be cause to charge you with it or not)—and that is not to retain any of my negroes who are able and fit to work in the crop, in or about your own house, for your own purposes. This I do not allow any overseer to do. A small boy or girl for the purpose of fetching wood or water, tending a child, or such like things, I do not object to; but so soon as they are able to work out I expect to reap the benefit of their labor myself.

18th. Though last mentioned, it is not of the least importance, because the peace and good government of the negroes depend upon it—and not less so my interest and your own reputation. I do, therefore, in explicit terms enjoin it upon you to remain constantly at home, (unless called off by unavoidable business or to attend Divine worship) and to be constantly with your people when there. There is no other sure way of getting work well done and quietly by negroes; for when an overseer's back is turned the most of them will slight their work, or be idle altogether. In which case correction cannot retrieve either, but often produces evils which are worse than the disease. Nor is there any other mode but this to prevent thieving and other disorders, the consequence of opportunities. You will recollect that your time is paid for by me, and if I am deprived of it, it is worse even than robbing my purse, because it is also a breach of trust, which every honest man ought to hold most sacred. You have found me, and you will continue to find me faithful to my part of the agreement which was made with you, whilst you are attentive to your part; but it is to be remembered, that a breach on one side releases the obligation on the other. If, therefore, it shall be proved to me that you are absenting yourself from the farm or the people without just cause, I shall hold myself no more bound to pay the wages than you do to attend strictly to the charge which is entrusted to you by one who has every disposition to be

Your friend and servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

From the Cultivator.

SOUTH AMERICAN EVERGREEN GRASS.

Messrs. Gaylor & Tucker.—Enclosed I send you a specimen of grass, which I have been anxious you should receive for the last 18 months. You will, however, necessarily receive it greatly impaired in many of its most valuable features, from the mode of conveyance, which I exceedingly regret, since you will be unable to form an adequate idea of the luxuriance which it possesses, while I pluck it from the stalk. It is a native of South America; evergreen in its character, and capable of withstanding, uninjured, the frosts of our winters—spreading forth, as the spring advances, its luxuriant velvet branches, under the opening genial rays of our southern sun; and multiplying its stalks frequently from 50 to 150 and even 200, in a bunch. It grows upon a rich, loose soil, from 24 to 30 inches in height, and may be mowed, in our climate, twice during the spring and summer, giving from two to three tons per acre, of the very best hay I have ever seen, and afterwards furnishes a green pasture during the entire winter. You will not fail to observe, I think, when you touch the specimen, its velvet softness, a distinguishing feature, in the green state,—rendering it at once highly acceptable, as an article of food, to every individual of our domestic animals, from the horse down to the fowl. Indeed, I am sure, as I have witnessed frequently the present season, that the horse, cow, and Berkshire, will leave the finest oats, to graze upon this grass. Horses and cows are equally fond of it; when fed to them as hay, as I know from trial; and I presume sheep will like it equally as well as hay, since they will graze it on the pasture to the very soil. I might say much more in its praise, and I think deservedly so too, but I will for the present, however, only remark that I am of the opinion, from my short experience with this grass, that it is destined to prove to the southern planter—when we shall have repudiated the present *kill and cripple*, and in every way injurious, system of agriculture that is now practiced among us, what your clovers, herds and blue grass, and timothy, are to the north, eastern, and western farmers.

I am sorry that I am unable to give you its true botanical name, and as such, will simply give you the name which I received with the seed, viz: *South American Evergreen pasture Grass*. Its value, I hope, will prove not less extensive than its name. I would remark, further, in reference to an article in the May No. of the Cultivator, over the signature of your excellent correspondent, "Commentator," that I think it quite likely this may be the same grass as that "recommended to the South Carolina State Society, by Col. Wade Hampton, which he calls *Musquito Grass*," the seed of which, he says, was sent him by a Mr. Carter, of Alabama. If this be Col. Carter, of Montgomery county, he does not live above thirty or forty miles from Mr. Stone, on Talpoosa river, who gave me the seed in the winter of 1840; who informed me at the time, that his seed were

from Metamoras, on the confines of Texas, and there, from South America, hence its name.—Should it prove the same, or whether it does, or does not, I will promise "Commentator," if he still wish it, that as early after the 1st of June next, as practicable, I will send a bushel or two of the seed to Mr. Ellsworth, of Washington city, for distribution, as I am exceedingly desirous to see this grass extensively and fairly tested. In our southern climate, the seed may be sown at any season, and do well; the proper time, however, I think, as does Mr. Stone, is from the 1st of Aug. to the 1st of Oct.

Respectfully yours,

N. B. CLOUD, M. D.

Planter's Retreat, Ala., Sept. 1, 1842.

N. B. Unless I be greatly deceived in some experiments in which I am engaged, in the culture of the *Cotton Plant*, I think I shall astonish some of your subscribers in the cotton region, toward the winding up of the present crop, in regard to an entirely new and improved mode of culture; by which I propose curtailing the expense of producing this great national staple, to one-third its present enormity! I hope to be able to communicate to you for publication in your very excellent paper, by the 1st of January next, the result of my operations and experiments; in which I will furnish you with the complete *modus operandi*, from the first furrow made on the land, to housing the cotton. This is my *Henry Clay cotton*! improved from the common seed of the country by an improved culture. *No humbug to sell seed, either!* If successful, the nation shall have the benefit of it, without money and without price. And that it will prove successful, is already most triumphantly apparent.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

At Faneuil Hall, Boston, Sep. 30.

We hasten to publish in full DANIEL WEBSTER'S great Speech delivered yesterday at Faneuil Hall in Boston. It was written out from our notes and put in type on board the 'Rhode Island,' on her passage last night from Stonington to this city.

At a very early hour the room was crowded to suffocation, and before the time appointed for the meeting, thousands had gone away unable to procure admission. At precisely 11 o'clock, A. M., Mr. WEBSTER came in, attended by a Committee of gentlemen, consisting of the Hon. Jeremiah Mason, Benjamin Russell, President Quincy, Gov. Armstrong, H. G. Otis, Benjamin Rich, Abbott, Lawrence, and many others. He was introduced to the audience by the Mayor, in a very neat and tasteful Address, to which he responded nearly as follows:

I know not—I know not how it is, Mr. Mayor, but there is something in the echo of these walls, or in the sea of upturned faces, which I see around me, or in the genius which always hovers over this place, fanning into life ardent and patriotic feeling with every motion of its wings—I know not how it is, but there is something that excites me strongly, deeply, so deeply to allow adequate expression for my emotions. It will not be doubted by you that this salutation, that this greeting, is a greeting felt here at the heart. Boston is my home—my cherished home. It is now more than five-and-twenty years since I came here, with my family, to pursue here in this enlightened metropolis those objects, both public and private, for which my studies and education were designed to fit me. It is twenty years since the intelligent citizens of Boston asked me to loan myself to the public trust as their Representative; and it gives me infinite pleasure to see here today, occupying those seats assigned to the gentlemen more advanced in life, not a few of those who were originally instrumental in indicating the course of life by which I have endeavored to serve the people of this town.

When the duties of public life have withdrawn me from this my home—I have felt, nevertheless, attracted to the spot to which all my local affections tended; and now that the progress of time must bring about that period—even if it should not be hastened by the progress of events—when the duties of public life must yield to the coming of advanced years, I cherish the hope of passing among these associations and these friends what shall remain of my life when these public services shall have ended which, for good or for evil, are all the inheritance I have to leave to those who shall come after me.

The Mayor has spoken kindly of my public services; and especially of the results of the negotiation which has recently been brought to a close, and in which I was engaged. I hope, fellow-citizens, that something was thus done permanently useful to the country. I present no personal claims of particular merit. I endeavor to do my duty. I had a hard summer's work—but I am not wholly unused to hard work. I had many anxious days, and some sleepless nights. But if the results of my labors merit the approbation of the country, I shall be richly rewarded, and my other days will be happier, as my other nights will give me still sweeter repose. I sought to disperse the clouds which threatened a storm between England and America. For several years past there has existed a class of questions, which did not always threaten war, but which never assumed the aspect of permanent peace.

The highly lamented person—to whom so just a tribute was paid by the Mayor—at his inauguration as President in 1841

called me to the place I now occupy; and though I know it is in bad taste to speak much of one's self, yet among my friends and neighbors here I will say a word or two if you please. I had the pleasure of seeing him on several occasions at his house and elsewhere. I have never made any boast of the confidence the President reposed in me, but circumstances, hardly worthy of serious notice, have rendered it proper that I should say that as soon as Gen. HARRISON was elected President of the United States, without a word from me upon the subject, he wrote to me inviting me to take a place in his Cabinet, leaving for me to choose, and asking my advice as to the persons I would wish associated with me. He expressed rather a wish that I should take the department of the Treasury; because, he was pleased to say he knew I had paid some considerable attention to currency and finance; and he felt that the wants of the country—the necessity of the country on the subjects of currency and finance were among the causes which had produced the revolution—that revolution which had resulted in placing him in the Presidential chair.

It so happened that I preferred another place—that which I now occupy. I felt all its responsibility; that I can say truly and correctly, that whatever attention I had paid to currency and finance, I felt more competent to carry on other concerns of the Government; and I was not willing to undertake the daily drudgery of trade. I was not disappointed in the exigency that existed in our foreign relations. The whole danger was at no time publicly developed; but the cause of the difficulty I knew—and I knew too that an outbreak seemed to be at hand. I allude to that occurrence to which the Chairman alluded—which took place during the year 1841, with which was connected the name of Alexander McLeod. A year or two before, the British Government had authorized a military incursion into the territory of the United States,—to destroy a steamboat alleged to be employed by a power hostile to the peace of Her Majesty's territory in Canada. The act was avowed by the British Government as a public act. Alexander McLeod, a person who individually receives and deserves no regard or sympathy, happened to be one of the agents who in a military character performed that act; and, coming into the United States some time afterwards, he was arrested by the authorities of New-York on a charge of homicide and held to trial as for a private felony.

Now, gentlemen, according to my apprehensions, a proceeding of that kind was directly adverse to well settled and well received principles of public law; and of all others likely to arouse the indignation, not only of the Government, but also of the People of the country aggrieved. So it would have been with us. If a citizen of the United States, who, under the orders of his Government, and as a military man, obeys an order which he either must obey or be hanged, should find himself in the territory of the power against which the supposed crime was committed, and should be seized and tried as an individual for that crime, there is not a man among us who would not cry out for redress and vengeance. Any elevated Government, in a case where one of its citizens, in the performance of his duty, should be seized and sought to be made answerable, every elevated Government, I maintain, would say, "I am responsible for this act," as in the story of Nisus and Euryalus, she would exclaim—

"Adsum qui feci—in me convertite ferrum."

Now, gentlemen, when the despatches of the British Government first reached this country—though I do not think it useful nor important to say much of them—yet if you all knew their contents, you would see that the commercial interests of the city must have been crushed at once. That crisis I thought could be averted; in the first place by upholding the acknowledged principles of public law, and, in the next place, by demanding an apology for whatever against these principles of law had been done by the British Government. Let us put ourselves right in the first place, and insist that they shall do right in the next.

While in England, in 1839, I happened to be called on to address a large assembly of English persons, and in alluding to the relation of things between the two countries, I stated there what I thought, and what I now think, of any points in controversy which might terminate in war between the United States and England, and of the results of such a contest, declaring that the only advantage which either would enjoy would be in possessing the right of the cause. With the right on our side we are a match for England. With the right on her side she is a match for us—and for anybody. In all the differences between nations and in the final judgment upon them, a great new element has come into the constitution of the public opinion of the world; a nation will not go to war now, either with the consent of her subjects or people unless the grounds and reasons are sufficient to justify her in the general judgement of the world. The influence of civilization, the influence of commerce and above all the influence of

that heavenly light which shines over Christendom, restrain men—restrain princes and people from gratifying an inordinate love of ambition through the bloody scenes of war; and, as has been wisely and truly said, every settlement of national differences between Christian States, by reasonable negotiation and on the principles of public justice, is a new tribute to, and a new proof of, the benign influence of the Christian creed.

In regard to the terms of this treaty, in regard to the matters made subjects of discussion, it is somewhat awkward for me to speak, because the treaty and correspondence have never been authentically published. But I persuade myself that when the whole shall be calmly considered, it will be found that at least there has been manifested a good disposition to maintain every just right of the country and every point of honor on the one side, and to set a proper value upon a lasting peace between us and the greatest commercial nation in the world on the other.

Gentlemen, while I thus acknowledge the compliment you have paid to me, I have an agreeable duty to perform towards others. In the first place, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the intelligent attention manifested by the President of the United States, and to his sincere and anxious desire, in the whole negotiation, to bring it to successful termination; and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge now, as I shall ever acknowledge while I live, my obligations to him for the unbroken and steady confidence which he reposed in me. The negotiator for the United States, if troubled, and jealous, and distrustful, would indeed have been an unequal match for the cool and sagacious representative of one of the most powerful and proud nations of Europe—possessing, to the fullest extent, the confidence of his Government, and the authority to bind it, in concerns of the most vital interest, to any course in which he might agree.

I never shall forget the frankness and generosity with which, after a long interview in which suggestions were exchanged on both sides with the utmost freedom and liberality, I was told that upon my shoulders, and in my discretion, rested the ultimate decision of every question at issue between the two nations.

I desire also to acknowledge, as I do with hearty cordiality, the aid I received from the other gentlemen concerned in the administration of the government. I may here say what I have said in a more official manner, that the highest respect is due to the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts, for their cordial co-operation—their faithful adherence to the interests of their own States, mingled, with a just consideration of what was due to the general government. And I hope I shall not trespass on the proprieties of the occasion, if I speak of the happy selection made by the government of England, in the servant on this mission of peace;—who, though steadily pursuing the interests of his own government, yet possesses large and liberal views, with a strength and weight of character which would cause everything to which he should agree to receive the approbation of the whole people;—intimately acquainted with the relations of the two countries, and always acting with strict integrity towards the people and the government of the United States. I am sure he will find his work received with commendation at home, and if peace should be made, with congratulations for having been instrumental in making an arrangement satisfactory and desirable, not only to our party, but to all parties—for making an arrangement honorable to both nations, as all just arrangements are,—and which he may well consider the greatest labor of his life.

Hardly know whether it is proper on this occasion to advert to the correspondence; but when it shall appear with the discussion of the other important questions—for the occasion was sought there to treat upon subjects of great moment and concern—when these shall be laid before the public and shall be calmly and thoroughly read, I shall venture to trust their judgment concerning them.

There yet remain gentlemen, in our foreign relations several subjects of considerable interest yet unsettled with England. In the first place there is the important subject of our colonial trade, or the trade of the United States with the Northern British provinces and the West Indies. It became my duty to look into this subject—to keep the run of it, as we say, from 1839 to the present time. I was constrained to believe, indeed I know, that the operation of that arrangement is unfavorable to the shipping and navigation of the United States, especially of New England.

It is an important subject for the exertions of diplomacy or for the consideration of Congress—ono or both. Congress called upon the department in which I am for information, and a respectable Committee of the House of Representatives presented a report upon the subject. It is one which I hold to be of vital importance to our navigation and to the interests of the nation.

Then there is the question, somewhat more remote, but which it will be well enough to settle; I mean the Oregon Boundary towards the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains. There are reasons